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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Mark Your Calendar...

Several great educational opportunities this August and September are available to Waupaca County farmers and Ag professionals, so mark your calendar and plan to attend (look inside for more information on each). They include:

August 12-14
WI Farm Technology Days
Portage County

(go 3 miles south at Stoplight by Fleet Farm in Stevens Point)

August 20-24
Waupaca County Fair
Fairgrounds, Weyauwega

August 27
UW Agronomy/Soils Field Day
Arlington Ag Research Station

September 3
Farm Bill Dairy Margin Protection Program
Crystal Falls, New London

Wednesdays, September 10 - October 1
Corn Silage Dry Down Days
Clintonville Elevator/FVTC, Clintonville
Larsen Coop Feed Mill, Weyauwega

Finally, Waupaca County Farm Service Agency (FSA) Director, Dave Heideman, asks farmers to call (715-258-7162, ext. 2) if they have not completed a 2014 Crop Report. The deadline was July 15th, but FSA is still able to complete a late filed report. Fall crop reporting for hay and fall seeded small grains will begin soon (deadline is November 15th). Sign-up for the new milk program called Dairy Margin Protection Program (DMPP) will begin September 2. UW-Extension will hold a series of meeting to explain the program. Watch your mail for letters being sent on the reallocation of bases for the new Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Programs. All owners and operators will receive a letter. Also, call FSA with any questions.

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“Gratitude bestows reverence which allows us to encounter everyday epiphanies, those transcendent moments of awe that change forever how we experience life and our world”

- John Milton -



Upcoming Events:

Aug 12-14
WI Farm Technology Days
3 Mi South of Fleet in Stevens Point

August 20-24
Waupaca County Fair
Fairgrounds, Weyauwega

Sept 3
Dairy Margin Protection Program
Crystal Falls, New London

Sept 5
Ag Lender/Farm Managers Conf
Liberty Hall Kimberly

Sept 6
Waupaca Co. UW-Extension
Master Gardener Plant Sale
Fairgrounds, Weyauwega

Sept 10 - Oct 1
Corn Silage Dry Down Days
Clintonville Elevator/FVTC, Clint
Larsen Coop Feed Mill, Weyauwega

Dairy Margin Protection Program

Wednesday, September 3
Crystal Falls, New London



The new farm bill announced earlier this year offers a “safety-net” for dairy farms called the Dairy Margin Protection Program (DMPP). This voluntary program is designed to pay participating dairy farms when income over feed costs falls below a certain (insured) level. However, you have to sign-up to be covered, and the cost will vary depending on the amount of milk and the margin each farm wants to protect.

To learn more about this new federal dairy program, including the latest on enrollment plans and procedures, plan to attend the local UW-Extension program on Wednesday afternoon, September 3 at Crystal Falls in New London. A free soup & sandwich lunch buffet will be available starting at noon, with the program to follow from 1-3 PM. Dr. Mark Stephenson, Extension Dairy Policy Specialist at UW-Madison will be the guest speaker.

Although there is no cost to attend, advance registration is encouraged to ensure adequate food and materials are available. Register by calling the Waupaca County UW-Extension office (715-258-6231) or by sending an email to dana.nelson@ces.uwex.edu



The New DAIRY MARGIN PROTECTION PROGRAM

The new farm bill announced earlier this year offers a “safety-net” for dairy farms called the Dairy Margin Protection Program (DMPP). This voluntary program is designed to pay participating dairy farms when their income over feed costs falls below a certain (insured) level. However, you have to sign-up to be covered, and the cost will vary depending on the amount of milk and the margin each farm wants to protect.

To learn more about this new dairy program, including the latest on enrollment plans and procedures, contact one of the following UW-Extension host sites in Northeast/Central WI to reserve a seat. Dr. Mark Stephenson, Extension Dairy Policy Specialist from UW-Madison will be the featured speaker at all locations (some sites may require a small fee to help cover costs, so be sure to ask if there is any cost when you call to register).

Don’t wait, call today and reserve your seat for this important dairy meeting !

Day	Date	Time	Location	Contact
Tuesday	Sept 2	9:45 am	Abbotsford City Hall/Library 203 N. First Street Abbotsford, WI 54405	Heather Schlessler Dairy Agent UWEX – Marathon County 715-261-1239
Tuesday	Sept 2	1:15 pm	Biramwood Matsche Center/Village Hall 362 Railroad Street Biramwood, WI 54414	Jamie Patton Agriculture Agent UWEX – Shawano County 715-526-4871
Wednesday	Sept 3	9:45 am	Cecil Cecil Village Hall 111 E. Hofman Street Cecil, WI 54111	Jamie Patton Agriculture Agent UWEX – Shawano County 715-526-4871
Wednesday	Sept 3	1:15 pm	New London Crystal Falls 1500 Handschke Drive New London, WI 54961	Greg Blonde Agriculture Agent UWEX – Waupaca County 715-258-6231
Thursday	Sept 4	9:45 am	Kiel Millhome Supper Club 16524 Lax Chapel Road Kiel, WI 53042	Scott Gunderson Dairy Agent UWEX – Manitowoc County 920-683-4175
Thursday	Sept 4	1:15 pm	Green Bay Brown Co Extension Office 1150 Bellevue Street Green Bay, WI 54302	Liz Binversie Agriculture Agent UWEX – Brown County 920-391-4612



Waupaca County – Wisconsin

Ranked items among the 72 state counties and 3,079 U.S. counties, 2012

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe ¹	U.S. Rank	Universe ¹
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD (\$1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	160,033	36	72	738	3,077
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	50,604	44	71	1,159	3,072
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	109,429	26	72	414	3,076
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP (\$1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	42,693	34	71	917	2,926
Tobacco	-	-	10	-	436
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	635
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	3,377	27	70	467	2,802
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	255	43	70	965	2,724
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	273	58	71	1,644	2,678
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	150	17	67	201	1,530
Other crops and hay	3,857	26	71	766	3,049
Poultry and eggs	(D)	48	72	(D)	3,013
Cattle and calves	18,303	32	72	860	3,056
Milk from cows	89,989	19	68	88	2,038
Hogs and pigs	150	39	70	1,153	2,827
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk	436	18	68	381	2,988
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	297	12	69	926	3,011
Aquaculture	(D)	28	53	(D)	1,366
Other animals and other animal products	106	52	70	1,066	2,924
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Corn for grain	42,949	31	69	674	2,638
Forage-land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	41,507	27	72	339	3,057
Soybeans for beans	20,221	40	68	919	2,162
Corn for silage	18,440	20	69	69	2,237
Wheat for grain, all	2,034	32	68	1,344	2,537
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Cattle and calves	53,073	26	72	460	3,063
Layers	4,192	32	72	876	3,040
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	3,019	16	71	707	2,723
Horses and ponies	2,060	15	72	442	3,072
Sheep and lambs	1,583	19	70	582	2,897

Other County Highlights, 2012

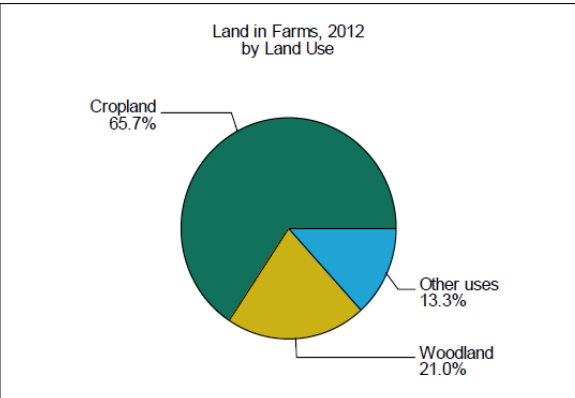
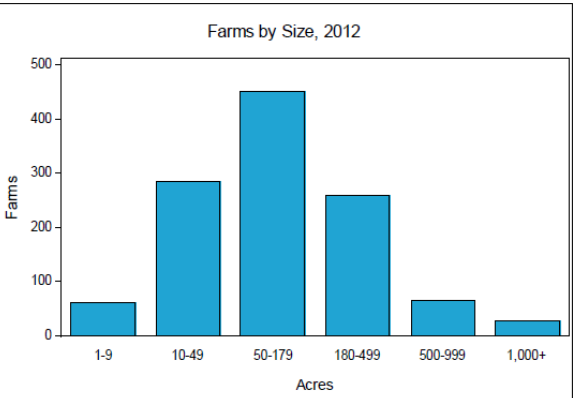
Economic Characteristics	Quantity	Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales:		Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Less than \$1,000	265	Farming	570
\$1,000 to \$2,499	115	Other	575
\$2,500 to \$4,999	91		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	Principal operators by sex:	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	110	Male	1,032
\$20,000 to \$24,999	34	Female	113
\$25,000 to \$39,999	69		
\$40,000 to \$49,999	29	Average age of principal operator (years)	57.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	80		
\$100,000 to \$249,999	123	All operators by race ² :	
\$250,000 to \$499,999	63	American Indian or Alaska Native	-
\$500,000 or more	74	Asian	-
Total farm production expenses (\$1,000)	132,746	Black or African American	-
Average per farm (\$)	115,935	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
		White	1,720
Net cash farm income of operation (\$1,000)	39,202	More than one race	1
Average per farm (\$)	34,238	All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin ²	15

See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, and methodology.
- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
¹ Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item. ² Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.



Waupaca County Wisconsin

	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	1,145	1,330	- 14
Land in Farms	215,330 acres	234,392 acres	- 8
Average Size of Farm	188 acres	176 acres	+ 7
Market Value of Products Sold	\$160,033,000	\$136,954,000	+ 17
Crop Sales \$50,604,000 (32 percent)			
Livestock Sales \$109,429,000 (68 percent)			
Average Per Farm	\$139,767	\$102,973	+ 36
Government Payments	\$4,066,000	\$2,580,000	+ 58
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	\$6,633	\$3,270	+ 103



AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY

Wednesday, August 27, 2014
Arlington Agricultural Research Station



AGENDA

- 8:00 Registration & Coffee
- 8:30 Soils, Forages, and Greenhouse Gas Tours depart
- 10:30 Grains, Forages, and Greenhouse Gas Tours depart
- 12:00 Lunch provided by Badger Crops Club (\$5 donation)
Demonstration of UAV with aerial photography
- 1:00 Grains and Soils Tours depart

Note: All tours are only offered twice. Tours depart promptly as scheduled.

TOURS

Grains

- Herbicide resistance in Wisconsin corn and soybean: Take action (Vince Davis)
- Prescription seeding rates and climate impact on Midwestern soybean (Shawn Conley & Ethan Smidt)
- Maximum yield systems research for corn (Joe Lauer)
- Going "old school" to manage corn rootworms (Bryan Jensen)

Soils

- Strategies for crop residue management (Francisco Arriaga)
- Nitrogen sensor research for corn and wheat (Carrie Laboski & Haily Henderson)
- Using rolled cover crops in organic and conventional soybean production (Erin Silva)

Greenhouse Gases & Wisconsin Agriculture

- Introduction to greenhouse gases (Matt Ruark)
- Greenhouse gas emissions from three crop rotations in Wisconsin (Maciek Kazula & Joe Lauer)
- Influence of weed management on nitrous oxide emissions (Becky Bailey & Vince Davis)
- Greenhouse gases from dairy-based rotations (Sarah Collier & Matt Ruark)
- Greenhouse gases and biofuel production (Randy Jackson)

Forages

- Perennial forages are essential for long-term carbon storage in Wisconsin's prairie soils (Gregg Sanford)
- Cautions when harvesting wet forage (Dan Undersander)
- What level of weed control is needed to ensure alfalfa establishment? (Mark Renz)
- Common alfalfa diseases for 2014 and management options (Damon Smith)

Visit exhibits between tours and during lunch: Apps for Ag; Nutrient & Pest Management Program; Integrated Pest Management Program; SnapPlus; and more!

The Arlington Research Station is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington and 15 miles north of Madison. Watch for Field Day signs. GPS coordinates: 43.300467, -89.345534

For more information contact the Dept. of Agronomy 608/262-1390 or the Dept. of Soil Science 608/262-0485

In the event of rain, presentations will be held inside.

Sponsored by the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and UW-Extension.

► Certified Crop Advisors: 6.0 CEU credits requested ◀



July 2014 Field Crops 28.47-105

Predicting Maturity Date of Late-Planted and Uneven Corn

Joe Lauer, *Corn Agronomist*

During cool growing seasons, especially when planting is delayed due to wet spring conditions, growers are concerned about whether their corn is vulnerable and will reach maturity before normal frost dates. Often the range in planting dates have implications at harvest time, especially for silage because grain and dairy producers often negotiate the sale of corn in fields that are borderline for development (Figure 1).

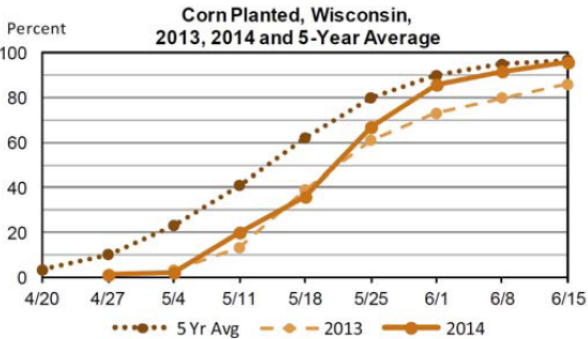


Figure 1. Wisconsin corn planting progress (Data source: USDA-NASS).

Most hybrids require about 55 to 60 days to develop from the silk stage to physiological maturity. Hybrid maturity differences in development time occur primarily from emergence to silking, not from silking to maturity (Figure 3). Growers are concerned when corn does not reach the silk stage (R1-Figure 2) until early August or later. Killing frosts can easily occur by late September, so corn



Figure 2. Corn silking (R1). Photo by W. Hoffman.

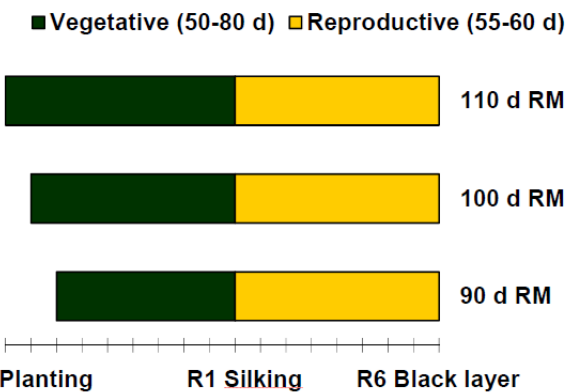


Figure 3. Typical time span of vegetative and reproductive stages during the life cycle of corn.

silking in early August would not be safe from major yield reductions due to frost until October.

Figures 4 and 5 describe typical development of corn silage yield and quality and of a corn kernel. At the dent stage (R5), corn has accumulated 75-85% of silage yield and

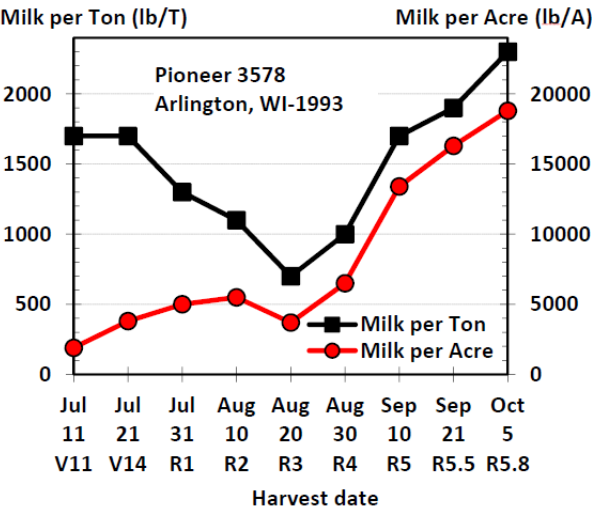


Figure 4. Corn silage yield and quality changes during development.

2013 Corn Silage Pricing Decision Aid
by Ryan Sterry, Lee Milligan and Joe Lauer (2007, Revised 2013)
Please enter your input values into the shaded cells. Red letters refer to explanations or guidelines at bottom. Use actual costs when possible, or refer to guidelines.



Yield Information

Grain Yield Bushels/Acre		150
Silage % DM		35%
	Estimated	Actual
Corn Silage/Tons Acre (Wet Basis)	19.97	19.97

Price Perspective

Local Market Price for No.2 Corn at 15.5% moisture as Buyer or Seller	Seller	Buyer
Local Market Price per ton for poor quality/low protein forage to Buyer (a)	\$5.00	\$5.00 /bushel
Average grain loss for harvest before black layer (Bushels/Acre) (b)		\$75 /Ton
Gross Value of Corn Crop/Acre		14 bu/A
Gross Value of Corn Crop/Wet Ton	\$750	\$918
Gross Value of Corn Crop/Dry Ton		\$46
		\$131

Grain Harvest Costs (c)

Combining Cost/Acre		\$50.00
Trucking Cost/Acre = Grain yield (bu/A) x \$/bushel	150 bu/A x \$0.15 \$/bu	\$22.50
Drying Cost/Acre = Grain yield (bu/A) x \$/bushel	150 bu/A x \$0.20 \$/bu	\$30.00
Storage Cost/Acre = Grain yield (bu/A) x \$/bu/month x Time (months)	150 bu/A x \$0.02 \$/bu/mo x 9 months	\$27.00
Harvest and Storage Loss (d) = Estimated % loss	150 bu/A x 2.50%	\$18.75
Total Harvest Costs/Acre		\$148.25
Value/Acre of Corn Silage to Seller Adjusted for Grain Harvest Costs (Gross Value of Crop - Grain Harvest Expenses)		\$601.75
Value/Wet Ton of Corn Silage to Seller Adjusted for Grain Harvest Costs		\$30.14

Silage Harvest Costs (e)

Chopping \$/Acre		\$55.00
Hauling \$/Acre		\$15.00
Harvest and Storage Loss (f)	Estimated Concrete tower 13%	Actual (if known) = 13%
Silage Harvest Costs/Acre		\$119.39
		\$189.39

Fertilizer Value of Harvested Stover

Phosphorus Value = Pounds P205/Ton Dry Matter (from pub A2809)	4.6	Tons Stover DM/acre (See estimate to right)	3.55	Price per lb P205	\$8.16	Estimated stov	3.55
Potassium Value = Pounds K20/Ton Dry Matter (from pub A2809)	32	Tons Stover DM/acre (See estimate to right)	3.55	Price per lb K20	\$51.11		
Total Stover Value/Acre					\$59.27		
Value/Acre of Corn Silage to Seller Adjusted for Grain Harvest Cost and Fertilizer Value of Harvested Stover (Minimum Value to Acco					\$661.02		
Value/Acre Corn Silage to Buyer Minus Silage Harvest Costs					\$728.98		
Value of Standing Corn/Ton of Silage W/O Quality Adjustment (Wet Basis)					\$33.10		\$36.51
Value of Standing Corn/Ton of Silage W/O Quality Adjustment (DryMatter Basis)					\$94.58		\$104.31

Quality Adjustments for Silage (g)

Starch Adjustment/ton DM Silage		\$0.00	\$0.00
% Starch (DM basis)		29	29
Local Corn Price/Bushel		\$5.00	\$5.00
NDF Digestibility Adjustment/ton DM Silage		\$6.26	\$6.26
Silage NDFD (48 Hour invitro)		58%	58%
Milk Price/Cwt		\$18.00	\$18.00
Quality Adjustment (per ton DM)		\$6.26	\$6.26
Silage Base Price Estimate (per ton DM)		\$94.58	\$104.31
Value of Standing Corn/Ton of Silage With Quality Adjustment (Wet Basis)		\$35.30	\$38.70
Value of Standing Corn/Ton of Silage With Quality Adjustment (DryMatter Basis)		\$100.85	\$110.57

Value of Corn Silage Based on Harvest and Storage (Cost Responsibility Between Seller and Buyer).

Please indicate below which costs are the responsibility of the buyer. Silage harvest costs can be changed in lines 35-38.				
Buyer Pays For (unchecked means seller assumes cost):		<input type="checkbox"/> Chopping	<input type="checkbox"/> Hauling	<input type="checkbox"/> Storage
Chopping \$/Acre			\$ 55.00	
Hauling \$/Acre			\$ 15.00	
Harvest and Storage Loss			\$119.39	
Silage Harvest Costs/Acre			\$189.39	\$0.00
Harvesting & Storage Costs of Buyer & Seller/Ton of Silage (Dry Matter)			\$27.10	\$0.00
Value of Corn Silage /Ton with All Adjustments (Wet Basis)			\$44.78	\$48.19
Value of Corn Silage/Ton with All Adjustments (Dry Matter)			\$127.95	\$137.67



August 2013

Field Crops 28.5 - 104

Pricing Corn Silage

Joe Lauer and Ryan Sterry, Corn Agronomist and St. Croix County Agent

Pricing corn silage is a difficult decision because it often comes at a time when emotions between sellers and buyers are high. The seller has the opportunity to sell a corn field for either silage or grain and incorporate the fertilizer value of the stover back into the field. The buyer has the opportunity to buy a corn field for silage or buy grain from the market and purchase low quality straw (wheat or corn stover aftermath) to formulate rations.

Arriving at a fair price and being able to take into account the markets (grain, straw, milk and silage), fertilizer, harvesting and quality costs is a difficult decision. Somewhere in the middle of the seller and buyer perspectives negotiations should be able to arrive at a fair price. The Sterry et al. spreadsheet (see <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Season/DSS.aspx>) accounts for both the seller and buyer perspectives to arrive at a fair price for corn silage. This article performs a sensitivity analysis of this spreadsheet.

The assumptions and initial values typical for the market conditions heading into the 2013 harvest are shown on page 2. To produce the sensitivity analysis in Table 1, one input value at a time was changed on the spreadsheet for grain price, milk price, grain yield, starch content, straw price and NDFD. This can lead to somewhat ambiguous conclusions. For example, often the seller receives a lower price than what the buyer must pay for grain, however, in this example the seller and buyer grain prices are held the same. Also, when one quality measure moves in a certain direction (i.e. starch content) other measures (i.e. grain yield or NDFD) are affected as well. In 2013 many corn fields were late late-planted and affected by drought which affects yield, starch content and NDFD.

Grain prices between \$4 and \$7 per bushel affect corn silage price from \$28 to \$51 per Ton wet. Milk price affects the buyer decision much more than the seller. Low grain yields reduce the price of standing corn silage as does lower starch content. Straw price does not affect the seller perspective, but does affect the buyer perspective of a standing corn silage field

Table 1. Sensitivity analysis of seller and buyer perspectives using the Sterry et al. spreadsheet for calculating the value of standing corn silage (\$/T) with quality adjustments.

	Wet Basis (65%)		Dry Matter Basis	
	Seller	Buyer	Seller	Buyer
Grain price (\$/bu)				
\$7.00	50	51	143	145
\$6.00	43	45	122	128
* \$5.00	35	39	101	111
\$4.00	28	33	80	94
Milk price (\$/cwt)				
\$24	36	39	103	113
* \$18	35	39	101	111
\$12	35	38	99	108
Grain yield (bu/A)				
175	35	39	99	110
* 150	35	39	101	111
125	35	38	99	108
100	33	36	93	103
75	29	32	83	93
50	23	27	65	76
25	12	17	35	48
Straw price (\$/T)				
\$100	35	42	101	120
* \$75	35	39	101	111
\$50	35	35	101	101
Starch content (%)				
34%	40	43	113	123
* 29%	35	39	101	111
24%	31	34	88	98
NDFD (%)				
68%	36	39	102	112
* 58%	35	39	101	111
48%	35	38	100	109

* The normal 2013 assumptions used in the spreadsheet example shown on page 2.

because he has the option to buy wheat straw. NDFD had little effect on corn silage price in this spreadsheet. Users of this spreadsheet need to input their own data for the values used in the calculations.

60-75% of grain yield and needs about 27-32 days to avoid significant yield reductions due to frost (Table 1). In order to avoid yield reductions caused by frost, corn intended for silage should be silking by late August, while corn intended for dry grain should reach the dent stage by September 1.

Figure 6 describes the typical pattern of forage and grain development during the growing season. A “double-peak” for forage quality (Milk per Ton) is observed at flowering (R1) and R5.5 (50% kernel milkline). After R5, forage moisture decreases at a more rapid rate. Forage yield (Milk per Acre) is greatest around R5.5. Grain yield increases until R6 (Black layer = Physiological maturity). Grain moisture drops at a more rapid rate than forage moisture after R5 (Dent stage). Optimum moisture when cutting corn can be achieved by raising or lowering the cutter bar. The moisture swing is about 3-4%. The wettest part of the plant is the lower stalk, while the driest is the grain.

To predict whether corn will mature before frost note the hybrid maturity, planting date and tasseling

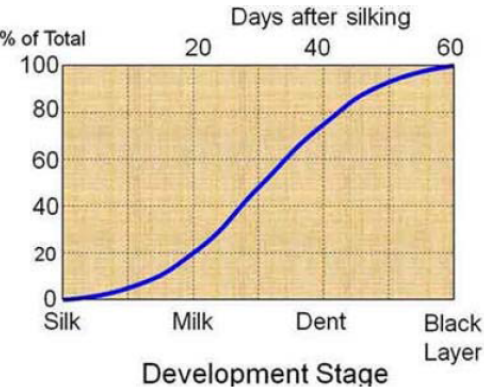


Figure 5. Typical corn kernel development in Wisconsin.

(silking) date of the field. For silage planted early, add 42-47 days on to this date to predict 50% kernel milk, while for grain, add 55-60 days to predict maturity. These dates are guidelines which will require further in-season decisions as the season unfolds.

Table 1. The relationship between kernel growth stage and development of corn for normal planting dates.

Stage	Calendar days to maturity	GDUs to maturity	Percent of max yield		Moisture content (%)	
			Grain	Silage	Grain	Silage
R1: Silking	55-60	1100-1200	0	45-50	---	80-85
R2: Blister	45-50	875-975	0-10	55-60	85-95	80-85
R3: Milk	35-40	750-850	10-30	60-65	70-85	80-85
R4: Dough	30-35	650-750	30-60	65-75	60-70	75-80
R5: Dent	27-32	425-525	60-75	75-85	50-55	70-75
R5.5: 50% Kernel milk	13-18	200-300	90-95	100	35-40	65-70
R6: Black layer	0	0	100	95-100	30-35	55-65

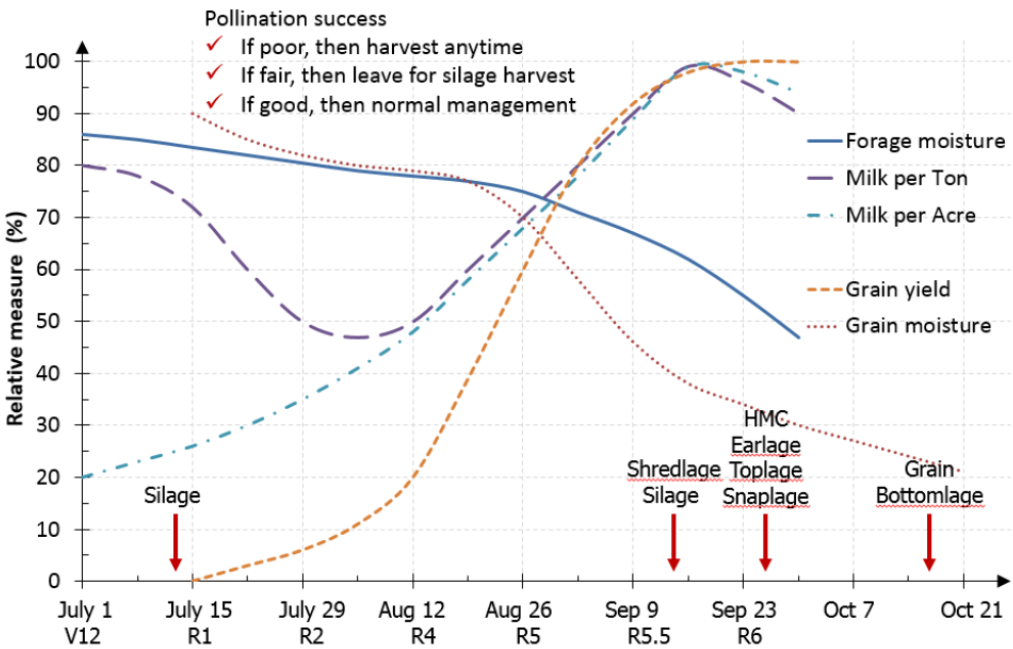


Figure 6. Normal pattern of corn forage and grain development in Wisconsin.

Be Sure to Visit Farm Technology Days!



The Center of It All

August 12-14

Tues. & Wed. 9 AM – 5 PM • Thurs. 9 AM – 4 PM

This 3-day outdoor event showcases the latest improvements in production agriculture...many practical applications of recent research findings & technological developments.

EXHIBITS

- UW-Extension's Applied Technology Center
- Family Living Tent
- Progress Pavilion
- Youth Tent
- Arts & Crafts
- Field Demonstrations
- Commercial Exhibitors

HOST FARM

Blue Top Farms and Feltz Family Farms will host WFTD 2014. They are located east of Plover, south of Highway HH.

UW-Extension's Applied Technology Center

– Featuring information about IoT updates, irrigation water management, Ideal Calving Pen, cover crops, local craft brewing, manure storage and transport.

Family Living Tent

– A focus on "Family: Doorway to the Center of It All." Exhibits include: family life, family health and family leisure. This tent also includes a stage for entertainment and educational presentations.

Progress Pavilion

– Progress Pavilion exhibits highlight innovations in Wisconsin agribusiness. Sample a variety of educational exhibits from UW-Extension that include getting your drinking water tested, visiting with UW-Extension Master Gardeners, and UW experts will answer your soil, plant and insect questions.

Youth Tent – Whether you live on a farm or are a city dweller, you will find adventure, knowledge, hands-on experiences, and fun through agriculture in the Family Farm Adventure area.

Arts and Crafts

– In addition to vendors who have previously sold their products at WFTD, there will be many local vendors coming to the show for the first time. Shoppers will be pleased with the unique collection of items they will find in the Family Mercantile.

Field Demonstrations

– Demonstrations will take place mornings and afternoons, weather permitting. Hay cutting and harvesting, vegetable harvesting, tillage demos, and drone demos.

Commercial Exhibitors

– More than 500 commercial exhibitors in Tent City who are eager to talk to visitors about their machinery, equipment, facilities, products, and services needs.



www.wifarmtechnologydays.com

Visit the website for more information on exhibitors, demonstrations and directions to the show.



Corn Silage Dry-Down Days

Every Wednesday, Sept 10 – Oct 1

10 AM – 2 PM

Larsen Coop Feed Mill, Weyauwega
FVTC Regional Center, Clintonville

Free, no cost! Anyone is welcome to bring samples. Coop/Feed Mill staff will be on hand to run samples and answer questions. Collect 4-5 stalks for each sample. Cut at normal harvest height from representative areas of the field. Bring directly to FVTC in Clintonville or Larsen Coop Feed Mill in Weyauwega for analysis and same day results.

For more information, contact:

Clintonville Elevator (800-216-2894)

Larsen Coop (800-839-2667)

Sara Maass-Pate, FVTC (715-853-9226)

Greg Blonde, UW-Extension (715-258-6230)

Additional support provided by Waupaca County Forage Council,
a local affiliate of the Midwest Forage Association.

